elect Students from Annapolis Ge Post-Graduate Course-A Substitute for Greenwich.

DOSTON, Nov. 1.-It is a new thing to ing, among the hosts of students annually enfolled in the colleges and professional schools in and about Boston, that the Ur'ted States government is regularly selecting a certain number of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and sending them to this city for a course of po graduate work. Apparently, however, the experiment, begun a year ago, of makthe Massachusetts Institute of Tech-10 bgy the final step in the student life of construction branch of our naval servfce has become a settled policy. Formerly these cadets were sent abroad, but the reison for the change was not the sentimental one of desiring to develop the Arterican navy in a completely American farmion. The real reasons were two-first, be ause Uncle Sam has decided that the Arerican institution thus honored by his paronage is now fully equal to similar cools abroad, and, second, because the Reval Naval College at Greenwich is no orger open to foreign students.

That the last reason is not a very imcetant one is obvious from the fact that it is now some ten years since the English institution became thus inhospitable-barrirg; out all foreign students from its orses just after an American midshipman had carried off its highest honors. Besides, there were other important European schools that still remained open to Americat students. Meanwhile, however, and specially at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the study of naval archited ure has been rapidly developing on this sica of the water. And this not with an upon the value of such a department o he national government, but as a direct regilt of a rapidly increasing interest, during the past decade, in naval architecture aska profession. Under the law as it now stands, of course, only graduates of Annatolis are eligible to the construction branch of the United States navy; but the stondy stream of naval constructors who

foreign training would be lost under the arrangement, in that the cadets would no longer be brought in direct contack with the ideas and methods of the the must necessarily come into competition when they finally settle down to the butiness of designing warships for the Unsted States navy. But the first step toward obviating this objection has been taken in the appointment of Commander William Hovgaard, of the royal Danish naty, to the important position of proferior of naval design at the Institute Commander Hovgaard is still connected with the Danish navy, but leave of abserge has been granted him by his home government in order that he may take this special position, and this leave of absence, the igh temporary, can be extended from ting to time, so that his connection with the Institute is practically permanent, baking the possibility of a war in which cer in the Danish navy, the new professor west through the Royal Naval College at forsign student became persona non grata thee, and has had practical experience in fletigning and constructing both warships and merchant vessels. He it is, therewho will come most closely in touch with the cadets during their three years of study in Boston.

A LIMITED NUMBER. Mival construction-the actual planning and supervising the building of all varieties of modern war vessels, with the connet inventions in projectiles, armor plate, or what not-is a very important branch of the naval service and in comparatively fer hands. The total number of naval co2structors is at present fixed by law at atractor of the United States navy, is number to sixty. In each graduating class at 5 the Naval Academy, however, some until recently have been sent abroad and at which they are capable of commanding a sarship and the Institute completes it to the point at which they are capable of building one.

he naval cadets-or, to be more exact, m'2shipmen, during their first year at the institute, and, after the beginning of their which they then receive from the governmedit-are practically in a class by themselfes at the institute, although their work runs on parallel lines with that of the puzising the same general course. Naval itecture is not primarily the planning of war vessels, but embraces the whole fleid of steam and sailing craft, of which warship, cruiser, or torpedo boat is a specialized fraction. The work of the cadets, therefore, after the first steps of the course, in which all students alike a snall schooner or other simple craft, is ranged for them at the request of the Navy Defartment. One great problem, for examwhich confronts the constructor of fig ting craft, although it may be virtually igrered by the ordinary naval architect, ow to secure the greatest amount of mest successfully is the nation, other all injuries with which he is threatened of this gs being equal, with the best equipment for naval supremacy.

Athough the Naval Academy does not presend to prepare its graduates for the highly specialized work of construction, regular course at Annapolis includes a proliminary training looking toward naval architecture that is about equal to two years at the institute for the men who are studying for positions in the big shipyards. That is to say, the cadets come to Boston a preparation in the higher mathenatal officer-which is sufficient to enable then to figure out at once the mathematpreliminaries of planning the schooner which they begin their work.

MUST KNOW SPANISH. e Spanish language, too, is another ssintial part of the equipment of a naval constructor. The constructor never knows very long in advance just where the govarchient will see fit to order him for duty, and he must be equally ready to take ge of construction in the Boston navy are or at Manila, where a knowledge of

the discharge of his duties. Chemistry is yet another part of his education at the institute that seems at first glance a long way off from the actual duties of his future position. But the constructor has not only to plan the ship, but to supervise the building of it. He must therefore be able to test each one of several different materials-paints, oils, varnishes and so on, to say nothing of the various metals-which are used in ship construction. And so expert ability to judge whether or not each of these items is up to a required standard is no unimportant part of the education of young men who are destined to oversee the spending of millions of the government's

The naval students at the institute are there by the government-by way of the sian Jew. constructor on duty at the Boston navy and the Bureau of Naval Construction at to various shipbuilding centers next summer during the months when their fellowstudents are away on vacation. Their school in Boston, too, is larger than the ity's sake, and life is too uncertain to put and inquired after his wants. institute proper, part of their time being spent in actual work in the shops of the navy yard just across the Mystic river, and part in the Fore River shipbuilding where all the operations of such a station city so well fitted for the training of naval in eighteen days, you know."

Accordingly, the work of the cadets is divided between the theoretical instruction of the institute, and the practical everyday experience of the navy yard and the shipbuilding plant. At the navy yard they will have the opportunity week by week to study the methods of repairing and fitting out warships, the operation of dry docks, coaling and countless other details, big and little, that must be taken into account by the builder of ships. Here also they will learn to handle the necestake an average workman to do a given piece of work and just what that piece of work ought to cost the government; how also to keep in touch with all the minor details of a given job and how to apportion these details to the best advantage; while at Quincy they will see, week by week, every step of progress that is taken in the actual construction of important naval vessels. Thus, during the three years' course which the cadets are pursuing, the institute, in co-operation with its two neighboring establishments, not only provides the broad preparation for future work which hitherto has been only obtainable abroad, but is so situated that precept and practice are equally available for purposes of study. Moreover, the three years' course added to the previous work at the Navay Academy is held to equal the four years' regular course at the institute plus one year of graduate study; and the navy men will leave Boston with the well-won title of Master of Science to add to their naval commissions.

#### A POINT OF ETHICS.

Did General Wallace Do Right in Defending His "Client?"

The father of General Lew Wallace, of general, when a young man, held the pen of a ready writer. He wrote a taking, timely and attractive address for a candidate for a high office. The address brought to the candidate a reputation which surprised those who thought they knew him and worked well for him with those who did not. He gratefully paid to young Wallace a modest sum for the latter's hidden service. Of course, the candidate delivered the address and let it pass as his own. Had it been a newspaper or a magazine article

In the course of the canvass, however, the candidate was subjected to a comparison of his actual abilities, by those who knew him, with the abilities attributed to him by those who did not, but whose impression was derived from the address. not write the speech, though he had passed it off as his own. The candidate neither admitted nor denied the charge, but simply sought to ignore it. It was not, however,

It was followed up by an investigation to

led to the explicit statement that Lew Wallace wrote it and was entitled to the credit of it. This naturally exposed the reputation due to the output of another man's brains. Lew Wallace was challengued to deny the statement. He kept his reserve so general and searching as to threaten the candidate with defeat, to say The candidate thereupon privately maddemand on Lew Wallace to deny the charge, insisting that the address was his phasize that point, and not Lew Wallace's That was the substance of the candidate's demand, though he expressed it in softened language. He sought to show others, that he had really suggested all the much less than an author, a faithful and

but he also knew that he had taken the orimary, then his secondary honor was in stances Lew Wallace laid the whole matter out before his cool-headed and judicially minded father. The father was in no doubt

expert language monger, so to speak, a

writing clerk, as it were, a kind of chiro

about what he should tell his son He virtually said to him: "Lew, ye have just been admitted to the bar. The man stands to you, if not legally, then at least morally, in the nature of a client. He has retained you. You have his retainer in your pocket. In no technical, but in a large is a secret between a lawyer and his client. your account from which you can protect You must deny that that is your speech. You must do it right away, and if necessary you must make an affidavit to such an effect. This is one of the situaabsolute truth conflict with the artificial necessities of a complicated civilization.' Lew Wallace had sufficient literary in-

requity and a sufficiently flexible veracity to get the candidate out of that scrape His friends have many a time since discussed the question whether he balanced what was due to himself against what was due to the candidate or whether he sacrificed what was due to himself to the exigencies of employment, attorneyship and clientage. The question has never been settled. But every time a like case has come up those behind the scenes in politics or in authorship have settled it for themselves according to their point of view. The question growing out of it, namely, what was the right of the public to preservation from an intellectual fraud and to a fair measurement of the mind and the morals of the candidate was, we are informed answered by the people of Indiana by the defeat of the nominee. Which only shows what you are, not what you seem to be, at times determines the awards of suffrage. and that the horse sense of voters can oc casionally be trusted to make havoc of any combination of flubdub and flimflam. In an entirely healthy condition of pu

TRAMP POET TELLS OF GREAT THINGS HE MEANS TO DO.

Not Wholly Sincere in His Hoho Pose -Is Something of a Social Pet at Present, and Enjoys It.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. MOSCOW, Oct. 15.-Gorki, the poet loved really "on duty," having been ordered by the Czar, is writing a drama on the Rus-

off what one considers a sacred duty.

"I am now studying the Jew in city and be asked to contribute to my thorough un- he used to frequent in Nichni-Novgorod. are always in full swing, and the Fore derstanding of the subject, and when I am

gested the correspondent. "Yes, the censor, confound him! he | Everybody in Russia reads Gorki; he is a

the sort of clothes he always wore, only a

bit newer and without "fringes." As to the human family he recognizes no distinctions of rank or character. If a person be good, so much the better; if he be the opposite, it becomes our duty to help him, to elevate him, to make him a worthy member of society. He knows his former to the cornucopia, and start to blow very comrades too well to try and reform them offhand; he is content with keeping them out of mischief by gifts of money, by obtaining jobs for them once in a while, for they will not take up regular work.

Just at present it is a fad with Russian society people to be seen with Gorki, he is overwhelmed with invitations. When he appears in public members of the "400," male and female, pounce upon him, insist "I will preach his emancipation, will upon dining and wining him. He is good yard, the commandant of the navy yard, | voice his cry for justice," said Gorki to | hearted and cannot say "no," but if he your correspondent when they met at Po- were walking with an imperial highness Washington-just as they will be ordered dolsk, on the Moscow-Kursk Railway, yes- in front of the winter palace, and ispied terday. "I will begin it as soon as I get my some old comrade, it is ten to one that material together. It will be a labor of love he would bid the grand duchess to wait, done for the honor of Russia, for human- while he shook the good-for-nothing's hand

estimate of literature, how writers were country. I am going among the poor and showered with titles and honors in Engintrude my presence in the office of the land. "Oh, I have orders and decorations, plant in Quincy, at the southwestern en- great Hebrew merchant. I am interviewing too," he said; "here you see my grand trance of Boston harbor. It is, in fact, the the peasants who buy wodka from the cross of the St. Andrew, there hands my juxtaposition of these three interests-the Jew and the rabbis who administer to their 'p. lent of nobility.' " And Gorki wipped nstitute, with its special facilities for spiritual welfare. Official Russia and stary- out a silver star, inscribed with the hames theoretical instruction; the navy yard, ing Russia, the orthodox and heathen, will of the attendants of a public bathhouse "They gave me this in loving ramem-River yard, where battleships, torpedo full of it-when I have supped of horrors- brance' when I left town," he expained. boat destroyers and an armored cruiser are | then I shall sit down and write my piece. | The document was an "address" by the now under construction-that makes this It will not take long. I wrote 'Small Folks' inmates of the Nichni-Novgorod jail sent to Gorki in some mysterious fashion and "But you have a coworker, then," sug- expressing the subscribers' thanks "for sympathy and charity."



not regain her former vigor. She is nearly seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Nellie Gran's Sar-

spoiled my last act. He will doubtless at- power in the state second only to Tolstoi; tempt to do the same with my 'Ahasuerus,' disgraceful spectacle that has disgusted the civilized world for the last ten or fif-

To tell the truth, if it had not been for Gorki himself I should have missed this interview, despite the several important letters of recommendation I carried to Podolsk. I knew the author from his published pictures only, and would never have dreamed of looking for him in the disguise he chooses to assume. Did I not read in a "heavy" review the other day that the tramp-poet had blossomed out in manycolored waistcoats, patent leather Oxfords and a silk hat, since money came his way? Instead of the latest fashion plate I be-

held a sturdy individual with a long mane, clad in a buckskin overcoat, indifferently buttoned over a colored Russian blouse On his head sat a jaunty felt cap, one end half drawn across the left ear. And such boots! Our cowboys at home would be ashamed to ride into town with them. No traces of blacking, no sign of a brush! If he would have undoubtedly signed his name | he had worn a badge I should have taken him for a railway porter, for his sturdy figure, his big hands and feet favored that impression no less than his clothes.

DISPLEASED HOTEL PORTERS. He caught me looking at him and said: "Yes, this is Gorki, Maxim Gorki. And you carry letters to me. Those Moscow fellows have written about you." Then, with an ironical look at his boots and shabby trousers, he laughed out: "This was my get-up when they put me out of Palkins" (the St. Petersburg Waldorf-Astoria.) went there with a party of friends, all in evening dress. There were counts and princes galore in my company, fair actresses and other player-folk. They thought me good enough, but the lordly waiters and porters did not. A person in a Russian blouse, trousers stuck in his boots-nay, nay, their delicate souls recoiled and I was thrown out. Funny, was it not? I had 1,000 roubles or more in my pocket, yet these donkeys refused to serve me Pshaw, I have more respect for the taphouse keepers of days gone by; they made me pay in advance for the few kopeck's worth of cabbage, soup and beer, my daily

"And you went without supper that night?" asked the correspondent.

"Nay, nay," laughed Gorki, "we went to Maly Yaroslavets; which, as you know, is even more high toned than Palkins, and got what we wanted. My friends desired to make a martyr of me, but I object to the hero business as much as to collars; cuffs and neckties. I had to do without them so long that I foreswore ever donning such fashionable paraphernalia."

The review already referred to contained a story that Gorki was suffering from consumption. There was, however, no occasion to inquire after his health. He is the picture of health. His stature is large, with broad shoulders and a ruddy complexion. The cut of his face is distinctively Slavic. He might pass for a younger brother of the late Rubinstein.

"As to Maly Yaroslavets and Palkins," continued Gorki, "I would have preferred going to a simple traktier" (treathouse, saloon) "for a stomach like mine, accustomed to buckwheat and horse flesh, has small regard for delicacies."

While we were talking a tramp-like individual walked around us several times, as if waiting for a chance to speak. After while he caught Gorki's eye, whereupon the author beckoned to him eagerly. "Gregor Ivanovitch," he cried, "how do you do old swill tub? Not in funds, I suppose How could you be with that dry liver of yours? There are ten for you, go and treat your old carcass as it deserves."

He gave the man a handful of silver. "If gave him a banknote he might be suspected of being the crook he is," said Gorki, adding in quite a matter-of-fact way: "An acquaintance of mine from the Melitopol workhouse-a sot, but a good

fellow." The incident gives an insight into Gorki' character. He is human all through, the feeling of universal brotherhood pervades all his actions. If he had equal chances of doing a good turn to the Czar or a plugugly there is no telling whom he would

HE LIKES GOOD CLOTHES. Gorki is not an untidy man; he likes pretty things and would be a dandy if

otherwise Siberia would have claimed him but I shall insist that enough is left to long ago, for, according to Kossack norouse the people and make an end of the tions, he is a traitor to autocracy and orthodoxy-a traitor of the blackest kind. But fortunately the Czar is among his stanchest admirers. Ever since the publication of "Foma Gordieff," which held up the mirror to the thieving Russian merchant, Nicholas swears by Gorki. Even the high procurator of the Holy SynAd approves of that book-reason enough why the police should handle him with care. As a matter of fact, he is under constart surveillance, but, sinally, can do hs he pleases. Of cou . he must not attempt to travel without letting the police know where he goes; that would be against all tradition in the land of the Muscovite. HE MET THE CENSOR.

"You made the acquaintance of the Nichni prisoners when you had thouble with the censor, did you not?" asked the

"Yes and no; in some individual cases I renewed old acquaintances, met old fiends there. I was locked up before their, you know. As it happened, they kept me three days only, thanks to some of my dristocratic admirers, I understand."

Among these was the Czar himself, who wrote to Prince Mirski, commander of gendarmes, to let Gorki "down easy. Considering the limitations of the Russian book trade, Gorki's works athieve tremendous editions. In late years the first impressions of his new books numbered between 20,000 and 30,000. Of his collected "Short Stories" nearly 200,000 have been sold, and the tramp author's income, in consequence, is good. He uses, however, only about one-fifth or one-sixth of his earnings for himself; the rest goes for charity-charity of the least ostentatious kind. As long as he has a rougle all

are welcome to it. You ought to be able to lay by quite sum annually," I suggested.

"Pray, do not ask me to save while there are so many hungry and .lirsty. What I do with my money? A lot of it, I am sure, goes to tramps, speculators get some, poets and students, literary chaps and self-styled marytyrs come with tales of woe. Of course, I give what I can. Questions? No. I never ask questions. There was a time in my life when questions were most distasteful. I have not forgotten the fact." Madame Gorki is a sylph-like, very bretty

young woman of more than average intelligence. They met as reporters for a small provincial sheet. They have a little boy, named after the father, and a sweet daughter, Ekaterina, which is also the mether's Chritsian name. "Is it true that we may expect a book

on the Russian '400' sooner or later? "I know I ought to write one, without a work of that kind my series on the 'c'asses' must remain incomplete. But put yourself in my position. I am entirely self-thught. all but the last ten or fifteen years of my life was spent among outcasts. I ark now learning to know the so-called higher circles, but it takes time to study them and to digest one's observations. And I never engage upon a work unless absolute master of the subject in hand. I shall write my book on Russian society when I know society as well as I do my tramps-rot be-

"This," continued Gorki, pointing to a volume, "illustrates what I do not know of society-my novel, 'The Peasant.' withdrew it from publication before it was half finished. Friends raved, pub shers and editors tore their hair. I remained adamant. I had found out that the types of society I pictured therein were daricatures. Maxim Gorki will not be caught napping a second time. When he again writes of society he will know what he is talking about. AUGUSTUS SCHOLTZ.

A SOAP-BUBBLE PARTY.

How to Make the Best Solution-Some

Novel Tricks. Woman's Home Companion.

Fill a quart bottle half full of distified or soft water, and sift into it four-fifths of an powder to thoroughly dissolve, then add one-third of a pint of pure glycerise. In making the solution be sure to keep the bottle in a temperature of 70 degrees or more; also when blowing bubbles, ca'efully see to it that the room is at a temperature of 65 degrees or a few degrees above. Proper temperature is one of the greatest factors in giving a successful soap-bubble party.

After the solution is a day or two lid, or might think him tory bubbles, freshen it up by adding more

ashamed of his past. That, I believe, is glycerine. With this solution bubbles can be the main reason why he continues to wear | made which will last from one to ten minutes. I have made some which floated in the air from twelve to thirteen minutes.

ing bubbles than a clay pipe. Make the mouth of the cornucopia about two inches ifting it out turn it slowly at right angles. f you look you will see that the mouth of it is covered by a film. Place your mouth gently. Be sure, though, that you do blow, which destroys the film immediately. When you have gently blown one full, long breath. in the cornucopia, draw in another breath, and then blow again. If the solution is in thirty or more breaths being blown into it, which makes a monster, indeed.

the depth of one-eighth of an inch. Also of the plate, over this set a small tin funnel just large enough to cover the flower, and then start to blow gently through the funnel, at the same time slowly lifting it Continue blowing while gradually lifting the funnel, and finally release the bubble from the funnel by turning the latter at right angles and then lifting it still higher. This is so easy to do that I've seen dozens We were talking about British royalty's of persons succeed with it at the very first attempt. By this same method spinning tops and all sorts of objects may be shown inside a soap bubble

Dip all five fingers into the solution, so that from each finger there hangs a drop of the mixture. Take a straw, which has been dipped into the solution, place the wet end of it against each finger tip in turn, and gently blow, and so form a bubble on each finger tip.

#### THE JOURNAL'S POETS. The Old Schoolhouse.

The little red schoolhouse is open again; The door stands ajar and the shutters are

The windows, thro' many a newly-washed pane, Like the spectacled master, gaze up the long

And with much the same stern, scholastical

The little red schoolhouse is open, 'tis clear By the newly-trod path from the stiles to the

By the two little paths, leading round to the Where truant feet scamper when "books" time

draws near To snatch from grim duty just one minute

'Tis clear by the paper that litters the lawn-All, perhaps, that's immortal of statesman or Strewn recklessly, ruthlessly hither and yon-

And the ball-bats and playhouses cumb'ring the yard. The little red schoolhouse is open, I say,

By the footprints in mid the worn door-sill upon

But the faces that wistfully peer thro' the

So weary of work and so hungry for play, And the voices that lisp the old lessons to-day, Are never the faces and voices of vore.

O brother of mine, are our comrades of old! The stout-hearted lads and the maidens, so fair, We fought with and played with and idolized there, With valor, and ardor, and love all untold?

And the boy who could wondrously draw on h

O Time and Change, where have you buried

The little red schoolhouse is open-alas, We may not return to our desks, as of old,

All their lessons forgot, our mates sleep 'neath And their names, unremembered, -E. O. Laughlin.

Si Gidders. There's an old man named Si Gidders lives Uncle Henry's place, Jest a common farmer feller, that is all:

Tall, an' lean, an' lank in figger, with an awful homely face. But as much as you could estimate of gall.

An' it takes most all his time to humor that, fairly rings.

An' why all the leaves ain't red instid

Why them brindled kind o' chickens air the ones that allers lay. An' why Johnny Smith ain't fat instid

He will wonder why Jim Perry's hair ain't black

An' why Seckel pears don't grow on stalks of

Why don't daisies bloom in winter, an' why

Why don't tomcats never whistle, en why does

Allers sets a wonder workin' in his head.

An' why it ain't painted black instid o' red. An' I 'spect that when he dies an' comes t heaven's pearly gates That he won't find time to step inside at all. For he'll want to stop an' wonder why they

hain't all made of tin, An' nailed up with old shoeleather to the wall. Bloomfield, Ind. -Clarence Flynn.

Prowess, to the warring knight,

Power, in a poet's phrase;-Fancy's swift and starry flight; Folly, that the fool oft prays. Justice-in unselfish phase; Mercy-wreathed in smiles of light;

Good-which good for evil pays. Thoughts that beckon, fairy bright, Strains of long-forgotten lays; Flashing, fading, on the sight,

In the mind's mysterious maze

Deeds undone, whose lasting might Shall to others lend new rays, And to victors who must fight, Bring fresh peace with brave-bought bays.

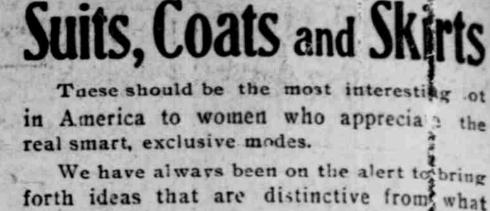
Peaks of life, of lonely height, That above the soul upraise, Clothed in truth's eternal white On which love alone may gaze,

Of those who travel unknown ways. Visions that for aye invite, Gleaming in a golden haze Of a world new-ordered right Where the workers live to p

Dresms of happy tollsome days,

Which the hero-worship write

LATE ARRIVALS IN



others show. The leading manufacturers find in this store an outlet for their smartest creations in the West, consequently we have first choice of their clever productions. Within the past two weeks there have been mady new style innovations in Women's Tilored Suits. Our display this week should be of special interest, as a great many

of these New Suit ideas will be offered in five special lots at \$18.75, \$20, \$25, \$35 and \$42 50.

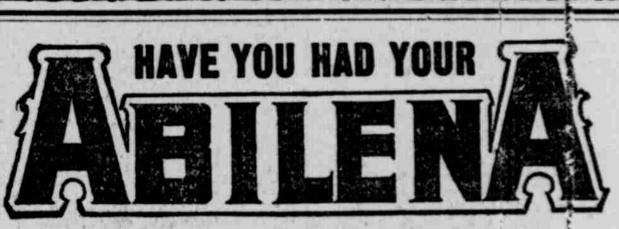
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